

REMARKS

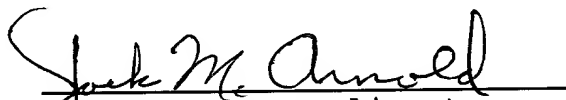
The specification has been amended to correct some typographical errors. Claims 9, 12, 14, 16 and 27 have been amended to correct their dependency and conformity with accepted U.S. practice.

No new matter has been added.

Entry hereof is earnestly solicited.

Applicants' undersigned attorney may be reached in our New York office by telephone at (212) 218-2100. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our below listed address.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Attorney for Applicants  
Jack M. Arnold  
Registration No. 25,823

FITZPATRICK, CELLA, HARPER & SCINTO  
30 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York, New York 10112-3801  
Facsimile: (212) 218-2200  
JMA\ac  
NY\_MAIN 154448 v1

Application No.: Not Yet Assigned  
Attorney Docket No.: 2139.22

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE TO SPECIFICATION

The paragraph starting at page 15, line 15 and ending at page 15, line 22 has been amended as follows:

As the surfactant for activating the CH enzymes, anionic surfactants are used, e.g., at a concentration of 0 to [1]5%. Examples of the cholic acid are cholic acid, deoxycholic acid, taurocholic acid and chenodeoxycholic acid. The cholic acid is used at a concentration of 0 to 5%. Examples of the anionic surfactant include an alkyl sulfonate such as 1-pentasulfonate, 1-hexasulfonate, 1-heptasulfonate and 1-octasulfonate. These surfactants are used at a concentration of 0 to 5%.

The paragraph starting at page 20, line 4 and ending at page 20, line 9 has been amended as follows:

FIG. 3 is a graph showing the correlation between the concentration of total cholesterol obtained by the method of the present invention (designated by DB-TC in the figure) and the concentration of total cholesterol obtained by the comparative method ([Determiner] L TC II method, designated by L TC II in the

figure).

The paragraph starting at page 23, line 22 and ending at page 23, line 30 has been amended as follows:

To determine HDL cholesterol and LDL cholesterol, substantially the same procedure as in Example 1 was repeated using the same samples as in Example 1 except that the wavelength measured was changed to 555 nm. The coefficient of correlation between the results obtained with the commercial kits of Determiner L HDL-C and Determiner L [HDL-C] LDL-C and the results obtained according to the method of the present invention was calculated. The coefficient of correlation showed 0.929 for the HDL cholesterol and 0.911 for the LDL cholesterol.

Page 24, line 8 has been amended as follows:

cholesterol oxidase (\*[1]2)

The paragraph starting at page 24, line 19 and ending at page 24, line 21 has been amended as follows:

Serum samples from 30 healthy subjects used in Example 1 were prepared and HDL cholesterol and [LDL] total cholesterol of the samples were determined by the following procedures.

The paragraph starting at page 25, line 16 and ending at page 25, line 21 has been amended as follows:

Fig. 3 shows a correlation between the concentration (mg/dL) of the total cholesterol according to the method of this invention (designated as DB-TC in Fig. 3) and the concentration (mg/dL) of the total cholesterol obtained by the comparative method ([Determiner] L TC II method, designated as L TC II in Fig. 3).

The table at page 27 has been amended as follows:

Table 1

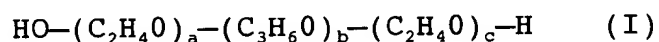
Surfactant	Concentration (%)	$A_{HDL}/A_{LDL}$	$A_{VLDL}/A_{LDL}$	$A_{CM}/A_{LDL}$
Pluronic L-121 Emulgen L-40	0.2 0.16	7.3	6.6	4.6
Pluronic L-121 Nonion HS-210	0.2 0.1	9.6	13.5	3.2
Pluronic L-121 Emulgen	0.2 0.1	10.2	7.7	1.2
Pluronic L-122 Emulgen L-40	0.2 0.16	8.1	8.2	3.4
Pluronic L-121 (comparative example 1)	0.2	34.7	47.9	16.8
Emulgen L-40 (comparative example 2)	0.16	27.8	39.7	9.7
Nonion HS-210 (comparative example 3)	0.1	35.5	35.5	6.1

Surfactant	Concen- tration (%)	$A_{HDL}/A_{LDL}$	$A_{VLDL}/A_{LDL}$	$A_{CM}/A_{LDL}$
Nonion HS-215 (comparative example 4)	0.16	76.8	33.6	4.7
Nonion NS-208.5 (comparative example 5)	0.24	44.5	32.4	51.2
Nonion [NS-208] <u>HS-208</u> (comparative example 6)	0.08	30.2	47.3	28.3
Emulgen 911 (comparative example 7)	0.1	22.6	15.9	3.0
Emulgen 810 (comparative example 8)	0.2	24.7	36.8	5.8
Pluronic L-122 (comparative example 9)	0.2	38.1	64.1	19.0

NY\_MAIN 154448 v1

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE TO CLAIMS

9. (Amended) The method according to claim (7) [or (8)], wherein the polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymer is a surfactant represented by general formula (I):



(wherein a, b and c, which may be the same or different, each represents an integer of 1 to 200).

12. (Amended) The method according to any one of claims (5), [through] (6), (10) or (11), wherein the reagent enabling CH enzymes to act only on cholesterol in HDL is a reagent for aggregating lipoproteins other than HDL.

14. (Amended) The method according to claim (12) [or (13)], wherein the reagent for aggregating lipoproteins other than HDL is a reagent comprising heparin or a salt thereof, phosphotungstic acid or a salt thereof, dextran sulfuric acid or a salt thereof, polyethylene glycol, sulfonated cyclodextrin or a salt thereof, sulfonated oligosaccharide or a salt thereof, or a mixture thereof and a divalent metal salt.

16. (Amended) The method according to any one of claims (10) [through (15)] or (11), wherein the reagent enabling the CH enzymes to act on cholesterol in all lipoproteins is a reagent containing a lipoprotein solubilizing surfactant.

27. (Amended) The reagent kit according to any one of claims (21), [through] (22), (23), (25) or (26), wherein the reagent for aggregating lipoproteins other than HDL lipoprotein is a reagent comprising heparin or a salt thereof, phosphotungstic acid or a salt thereof, dextran sulfuric acid or a salt thereof, polyethylene glycol, sulfonated cyclodextrin or a salt thereof, sulfonated oligosaccharide or a salt thereof, or a mixture thereof and a divalent metal salt.

NY\_MAIN 154448 v 1